The Jacobite Rising of 1715



Was Staged

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That's the father of Bonny Prince Charlie. He was James, the Old Pretender, since he led the first of three major unsuccessful rebellions to retake the throne from the Hanovers for the Stuarts in the early 18th century. This line of the Stuarts had been jettisoned by the Stanleys years earlier because they weren't very good at taking orders. Charles I had given the Stanleys—the Lords of the Isles—fits back in the day, so they faked his death and brought in Cromwell for a while. Charles II was more malleable, so they reinstalled him as a nod to the people, but when his brother James II tried to re-animate Catholic England, they had to get rid of him as well, bringing in William and Mary from Holland. William and Mary had no children, so James' daughter Anne was shuffled in, since she agreed not to be a Catholic or to make any trouble for the Stanleys. Anne's only son died, so the poor Stanleys were up against the wall yet again in 1714. They hadn't had any luck since they had installed Henry VII after the staged Battle of Bosworth, and it is pretty easy to see they were cursed. But this has never stopped them. To keep the Catholic Stuarts from returning to the throne, they had to dig even deeper than usual into their bag of tricks, tapping the German George of Hanover to be the English king, even though he didn't even speak English. After becoming King of England he remained Elector of Hanover and Duke of Brunswick-Luneburg, which is all the more extraordinary given subsequent wars.

This decision was very unpopular with the people of England and Scotland—who generally saw James Stuart as the rightful heir to the throne—as well as with many members of Parliament and the nobility, who naturally felt the same. None of them wished to be ruled by this bloated German Duke of the hated Holy Roman Empire. The Stanleys knew this of course and ran their usual gambit: they forestalled a real revolution by manufacturing a fake one.

How do I know? Well, the first clue that told me my guess was right is that one of the alleged leaders of the rebellion was Edward Howard, at the time heir to the 8th Duke of Norfolk. He would later marry Mary Blount and become Earl Marshal of the Realm (carrier of the Sword of State—signifying the Stanleys again). So he came out of this rebellion smelling like a rose, which is clue enough. But of course the primary red flags on him come from his name. The Howards had been first cousins of the Stuarts going way back, but by the time of Henry VIII and Elizabeth I, they had become Stanley men, staging many fake rebellions in those years for their masters. This is because the Howards basically became Tudors in those years via many marriages, and the Tudors were really Stanleys. I showed you many instances of that in that paper, including the Bosworth fake, the Anne Boleyn fake, the Catherine Howard fake, the Ridolfi Plot, and several others. In those fake plots they did exactly the same thing they did in the First Jacobite rising: pretend to lead a rebellion against the King (or Queen). And, just as all the times before, they skated in mysterious ways, suffering no diminishment and not even losing their status as the Earl Marshal. That is enough to prove it right there, with no other evidence. But we will continue just for fun.

Another leader of this fake rebellion was John Erskine, Earl of Mar, who led it in Scotland.

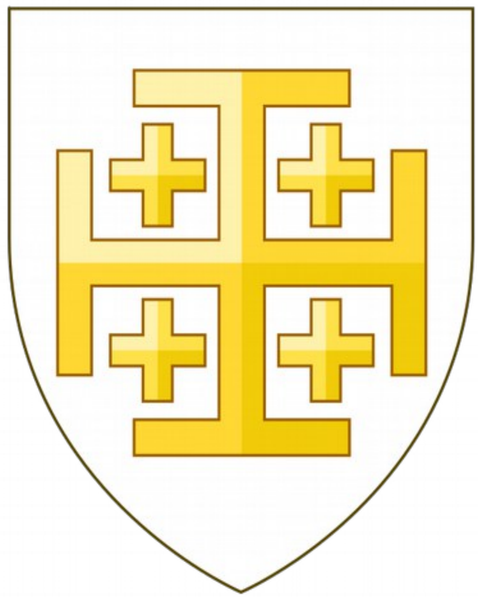


He was Secretary of State for Scotland in 1715 when he joined the rebellion, which makes no sense on the face of it. I will be told he joined it because he had been dismissed, but that now looks like a ruse. Why? Because he joined the rebellion in August, and was raised from Earl to Duke in October. But wait, who raised him to Duke? Only the King can do that! We are now told James Stuart raised him, but James Stuart was never King, so that is impossible. Pretenders cannot raise anyone to a dukedom. They tell us there was a Jacobite Court in Paris or Rome, where James created Dukes and Secretaries of

State and so on, but that is all a fantasy. My guess is Mar really was a Duke, but he was raised by George for service to the state, not by James.

Here's another clue:

John Erskine served as Sovereign Grand Commander of the Order of the Fleur de Lys from 1716–1730, with the purpose of re-establishing the Judaic-Christian Kingdom of Jerusalem.



Wow, is this easy or what? That's a Jerusalem Cross, and Erskine really wanted it for his very own. You will see why in a moment.

Wikipedia even admits many historians believe Erskine was a spy, working for the other side.

Mar has been criticized for his perception as a political conspirator, with some labeling him a traitor to the Jacobite cause.

But of course they admit that only to shoot it down. "Most historians" think that is wrong, they say. Oh, you mean the historians paid off by the Stanleys, Lords of the Isles?

In 1721, Mar is claimed to have accepted a pension of £3,000 a year from George I.

That's from Wiki again, though they give no footnote for that. Curious, since they give two footnotes for the very weak rebuttal, one of them a book by Margaret Stewart. Well, she wouldn't lie to us, right? *Of course* he accepted a pension from the King he had allegedly fought against: it was all an act and he was a paid actor. That's about one million pounds per year today, by the way.

Wiki refuses to give you the references for that, so I will. See Bishop Atterbury, who, unlike Mar, was held in the Tower and then formally banished by Parliament as a Jacobite. He is the most famous person who outed Mar as a fraud, and it is part of the historical record. The claims he was wrong, as at Wiki, are just the denials of later pretend historians, frauds themselves, so their words have no weight: they weren't there. As usual, they give you no proof Atterbury was wrong, nor any evidence, nor even a clue or argument: they just say it.

We are told his son couldn't inherit his titles due to being attainted by the rebellion, but that looks like another smokescreen. The son didn't need to inherit the titles, since he had no children: it didn't matter. So the historians could make up whatever story they wanted. His son was otherwise not inconvenienced by his father being the head conspirator and leader of the opposition army that allegedly killed many thousands of royal troops, retaining all his land and wealth. As with the Howards, that should not have happened. These rebelling nobles should have had their land and wealth seized by the crown troops. Besides, this attainture was soon reversed, returning their titles to the Erskines in 1824. Strange, since a Hanover was still on the throne in 1824: George IV. Apparently he didn't take the old Jacobite Rising very seriously.

Parliament responded with the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act 1715, and passed an Act that confiscated the land of rebelling Jacobite landlords in favour of their tenants who supported the London government. Some of Mar's tenants travelled to Edinburgh to prove their loyalty to the Hanoverian crown and acquire title to Mar's land.[6]

Yeah, except that didn't happen with Mar. The son was also a Member of Parliament for 28 years. Hmmm. An attainted rebel allowed to be an MP? Doesn't make any sense, does it? It is like Hitler being convicted of treason, then being appointed Chancellor just a few years later. Mar allegedly wasn't an Earl, but he was still a Lord, which makes no sense; as well as being Grand Master Mason of Scotland, which does. He married the daughter of Charles Hope, Earl of Hopetoun, so this fellow Earl didn't seem too concerned with his daughter marrying this attainted person. This also linked him the Hamiltons, Earls of Haddington, and the Lindsays, Earls of Crawford. Also the Lyons, Douglases, Keiths, and Kennedys.

Which reminds us to look more closely at his father, the Duke of Mar. The mother of his son was a Hay, of the Earls of Kinnoul, and she was also a Drummond and Leslie. But in 1714, just before the rebellion, he remarried *up* to the daughter of Evelyn Pierrepont, Duke of Kingston-upon-Hull. She was also a Feilding and a Villiers. This is a huge clue, because Pierrepont was a privy councillor at the time, becoming head of the council in 1719. As such he was one of the King's top councillors, putting Mar that close to the crown through his new wife. Do you still think he would become a rebel? No, if he had really been fired as Secretary of State, Pierrepont would have found him a new job. And obviously Pierrepont *did* find him a new job: head of the fake rebellion.

Here's another similar clue: Mar's mother was Mary Maule, whose stepmother was Jean Campbell, daughter of the Earl of Loudoun. Does that name ring a bell? No? Who led the King's troops against this rebellion? John Campbell, Duke of Argyll. His cousin the Earl of Loudoun Hugh Campbell was a privy councillor and fellow commander in the Battle of Sheriffmuir *against the Jacobites*. He had been Secretary of State for Scotland before Mar, and was Keeper of the Seal of Scotland until 1713. So that guy was Mar's step-cousin. The same family was on both sides of that fake battle, not just as footsoldiers but as the top generals.

Wiki strangely scrubs Mar's father the 5th Earl, but thepeerage.com admits he was also a privy councillor. The third one we have seen in two pages. His mother was Jean Mackenzie, of the Earls of Seaforth, and her mother was a Forbes. The Mackenzies were like the Erskines, tapped to lead this fake rebellion. They too were allegedly attainted, but lost no lands or money and lost their titles only for a generation. William, who was involved as a lieutenant-general in the rebellion, was pardoned a decade later and his grandson regained all titles. William's son Kenneth retained his lordship and lands, being buried in Westminster Abbey!

Through his father, Seaforth was descended from Scottish nobility and the High Stewards of Scotland. Through his mother, he is descended from different branches of the House of Herbert and English nobility and royals. He was a direct descendant via his mother of Edward III of England, via John of Gaunt.

You remember Gaunt, right? I wrote a whole paper about him, linking him back to the Komnenes. So that's why Mar wanted to be King of Jerusalem. His family had ties to that going back many centuries, to the time of Baldwin and before.

The Mackenzies are cousins of the MacLeods (think Donald Trump's mother) and also the MacDonalds, who link us to. . . the Stanleys. They all come from Isle of Man. So by the time of the Tudors, these MacKenzies and Erskines, being cousins of the Stanleys, were no longer Catholic. By then they had silently switched over to the Protestant camp, along with the Campbells and many others.

Another way we know the Jacobite Rebellion was staged is from the fake battles. Witness this, for a start:

On 13 November the two forces joined battle at Sheriffmuir. The fighting was indecisive, but near the end the Jacobites numbered 4,000 to Argyll's 1,000. Mar's force began to advance on Argyll, who was poorly protected, but Mar did not close in, possibly believing that he had won the battle already (Argyll had lost 660 men, three times as many as Mar). Instead, Mar retreated to Perth. On the same day as the Battle of Sheriffmuir, Inverness surrendered to Hanoverian forces, and a smaller Jacobite force led by Mackintosh of Borlum was defeated at Preston.[5]

So Mar won that battle decisively, but decided to retreat as the loser instead of capturing his cousin the Duke of Argyll? Right.

Same thing at Preston:

General Charles Wills was ordered to halt their advance, and left Manchester on 11 November with six regiments, arriving on 12 November. The Jacobite leader was Thomas Forster, a Northumberland squire with minimal military experience, selected largely because he was a Protestant; learning of Wills' approach, he decided to stay and made the mistake of withdrawing troops from a strong defensive position at Ribble bridge, 0.5 miles (0.8 km) outside Preston.

So the Jacobite leader was a Protestant? What?! That makes no sense. Forster was an inbred Tory mutt whose parents were cousins, both being Forsters. And why would he make that horrible mistake in the premier battle? Surely not to throw the game to the other side?

Although having no military experience, Forster, as a Protestant, was elected to lead all Jacobite forces in England.

As you see, they are just pounding your head with it, to test how stupid you are. Because of course the first thing the Catholic James Stuart is going to do is choose a Protestant with no military experience to lead this rebellion. After Preston, Forster was allegedly jailed in Newgate, but escaped to France. Really? Amazing how easy it is for these people to escape from prison! And again, his family amazingly escaped all inconvenience, his brother John becoming Lord of Adderstone. Adderstone Hall should have been seized!

In Edinburgh Castle, the government stored arms for up to 10,000 men and £100,000 paid to Scotland when she entered the Union with England. Lord Drummond, with 80 Jacobites, tried under the cover of night to take the Castle, using a ladder. However, the ladder proved to be too short, leaving them stranded until morning, at which point they were discovered and arrested.[8]

Yes, because you can't climb back down a short ladder. If it is too short, you have to remain on it all night until dawn, waiting to be arrested. Everyone knows that.

Next we come to Henry Oxburgh, captured at Preston and executed for High Treason at Tyburn. Except that Wikipedia curiously fails to list parents for him, and his history again looks fake. They admit he was thought up to that time to be a Protestant, which doesn't fit the story, but to fix that problem they have him claim at trial to have been a secret Catholic. That's convenient, right? And a good thing to do if you are on trial in London as a Jacobite: gift the prosecutors the fact you are secretly a Catholic. I think I would do the opposite, assuring them I was a good Protestant, but Oxburgh couldn't see the logic there.

Both Wiki and thepeerage hide these Oxburghs, **and that is because they aren't Oxburghs**. They are Bedingfields, knights of Oxburgh, closely related to the . . . Howards. See Sir Henry Bedingfield of Oxburgh Hall, who married Elizabeth Howard, granddaughter of the 4th Duke of Norfolk, second cousin of Queen Elizabeth. Yeah, you can see why they are hiding this Henry Oxburgh. He is yet another plant in this story, and was never executed at all. He couldn't have been executed for his role at Preston, since Preston only happened on paper.

So you see again why genealogies are so important. It was almost impossible to unwind this without them, and no one has done it in 300 years. But with them it is so easy it becomes a joke.